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TREATY BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL ALLIED AND ASSOCIATED POWERS AND
POLAND, ROUMANIA, THE SERB-CROAT-SLOVENE STATE AND THE CZECHO-
SLOVAK STATE RELATIVE TO CERTAIN FRONTIERS OF THOSE STATES¹

Signed at Sèvres, August 10, 1920; British ratification deposited July 26, 1921

The United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, Poland, Roumania, the Serb-Croat-Slovene State and the Czecho-Slovak State,

Desiring to assure the sovereignty of Poland, Roumania, the Serb-Croat-Slovene State and the Czecho-Slovak State over the territories recognised as belonging to them respectively.

The Undersigned, after exchanging their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:—

ARTICLE 1

Subject to the special provisions of the Treaties, Supplementary Agreements and Decisions concluded for the purpose of completing the present settlement, the High Contracting Parties recognise the sovereignty of Poland over the territories of the former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy lying to the north of the frontier line hereafter described (*see map No. 1*):²

From a point on the course of the Oder immediately south of the Ratibor-Oderberg railway, eastwards to the point where the eastern boundary of the commune of Piersna meets the old frontier between Austria and Germany, this old frontier;

thence south-south-eastwards to the point where the boundary between the communes of Bukowetz and Jawarzynka meets the old frontier between Silesia and Hungary,

the frontier described in the Decision made at Paris on the 28th July, 1920;

thence eastwards to a point situated about 1½ kilom. east of hill 1725 (Babia Gora) on the old frontier between Galicia and Hungary,

the old frontier between Silesia and Hungary and then between Galicia and Hungary;

thence south-south-eastwards to a point on the old frontier between Galicia and Hungary situated about 1 kilom. north of hill 1230 (Magura),

the frontier described in the Decision made at Paris on the 28th July, 1920;

thence southwards, eastwards and northwards to a point on the old frontier between Galicia and Hungary situated on the river Bialka about 500 metres from the village of Brzegi,

the old frontier between Galicia and Hungary;

thence in a general east-north-easterly direction to a point on the same frontier situated near hill 487 on the Czorstyn-Szepesofalu road,

¹ British Treaty Series, 1921, No. 20.

² Not reproduced.

the frontier described in the Decision made at Paris on the 28th July, 1920; thence eastwards, then east-south-eastwards to a point about 2 kilom. south of point 1335 (Halicz) where it meets the administrative boundary between the districts of Lisko on the west and of Turka on the east, the old frontier between Galicia and Hungary.

This is the point common to the three frontiers of Poland, Czecho-Slovakia and Eastern Galicia.

The Boundary Commission provided for in Article II of the Decision made at Paris on the 28th July, 1920, will have to trace on the spot the frontier line described above.

ARTICLE 2

Subject to the special provisions of the Treaties, Supplementary Agreements and Decisions concluded for the purpose of completing the present settlement, the High Contracting Parties recognise the sovereignty of the Czecho-Slovak State over the territories defined by the following frontiers (see map No. 1):

1. *With Germany*, the frontier defined by Article 27, 6, and Article 83 of the Treaty of Peace concluded with Germany on the 28th June, 1919;

2. *With Austria*, the frontier defined by Article 27, 6, of the Treaty of Peace concluded with Austria on the 10th September, 1919;

3. *With Hungary*, the frontier defined by Article 27, 4, of the Treaty of Peace concluded with Hungary on the 4th June, 1920;

4. *With Roumania*, the following line:

From point 123 (about 1,200 metres east of Magosliget) which is the point common to the three frontiers of Czecho-Slovakia, Roumania and Hungary, north-eastwards to the course of the Batar,

a line to be fixed on the ground;

thence eastwards to the point where it is left by the administrative boundary between the *comitats* of Ugocsa and Szatmar,

the course of the Batar upstream;

thence in a general easterly direction to point 652 situated on the Avas range about 6 kilom. south-west of Velete,

a line to be fixed on the ground parallel to the Halmi-Tiszaujlak road at a minimum distance of 1 kilom. from it, cutting the railway about 500 metres to the south of the station of Nevetlenfalva, then following generally the watershed between the basins of the Batar on the north and the Tur on the south and passing through points 238 and 582;

thence south-eastwards to point 943, south of Remete,

the watershed between the basins of the Tisza on the north and the Tur on the south;

thence northwards to a point to be chosen in the course of the Tisza about 1 kilom. upstream from Remete,

a line to be fixed on the ground;

thence eastwards to a point to be chosen above its confluence with the Visso, so as to leave the Maramarossziget-Borsa railway entirely in Roumanian territory while giving to Czecho-Slovakia the maximum facilities for the construction of a railway line Huszt, Also-Aspa, Korösmező north of the river and entirely in Czecho-Slovak territory,

the course of the Tisza upstream;

thence eastwards to point 1655 which is the point on the Carpathians common to the basins of the three rivers Tisza, Visso and Czeremosz, the watershed between the basins of the Tisza and the Visso.

Point 1655 is the point common to the three frontiers of Czecho-Slovakia, Eastern Galicia and Roumania.

5. *With Eastern Galicia*, the following line:

From point 1655 described above west-north-westwards to its junction with the administrative boundary between the districts of Lisko and Turka, about 2 kilom. south of point 1335 (Halicz),

the old frontier between Galicia and Hungary;

6. *With Poland*, the frontier defined by Article 1 of the present Treaty and by Article 83 of the Treaty of Peace concluded with Germany on the 28th June, 1919.

A commission composed of seven members, five nominated by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, one by Roumania and one by the Czecho-Slovak State, will be constituted within fifteen days from the coming into force of the present Treaty to trace on the spot the frontier line between Roumania and the Czecho-Slovak State.

Further stipulations will provide for tracing on the spot the frontier line between the Czecho-Slovak State and Eastern Galicia.

ARTICLE 3

Subject to the special provisions of the Treaties, Supplementary Agreements and Decisions concluded or to be concluded for the purpose of completing the present settlement, the High Contracting Parties recognise the sovereignty of Roumania over the territories defined by the following frontiers (*see map No. 2*):¹

1. *With Hungary*, the frontier defined by Article 27, 3, of the Treaty of Peace concluded with Hungary on the 4th June, 1920.

2. *With the Serb-Croat-Slovene State*, the following line:

From the point common to the three frontiers of Roumania, Hungary and the Serb-Croat-Slovene State, a point to be chosen on the ground about 4 kilom. south-west of Kiszombor Station, and approximately east-south-east of point 84 and south-south-east of point 83, in a general south-south-easterly direction to a point on the Zsombolya-Lovrin railway about 3 kilom. north of Zsombolya,

¹Not reproduced.

a line to be fixed on the ground passing east of Pusztakeresztur, west of Porgany and Bolgartelep; then between Valkany on the east and the Nagy-kikinda-Szeged railway on the west, then between Marienfeld (Mariafölde) and Mokrin, east of Nakofalva and Seultour (Szentborbala), west of Banat-Komlos (Nagykomlos) and Osztern (Kiskomlos);

thence southwards to a point on the Temes between Surjan and Boka about 6 kilom. south of Modos,

a line to be fixed on the ground cutting the Temesvar-Nagykikinda railway between Zsombolya (Hatzfeld) and Gyertyamos and passing between Klari and Horvat-Kecsa (Köcse), west of Otelek, Janosfölde and Pardany, east of Tamasfalva and Felsöttebe, between Istvanfölde and Modos;

thence approximately south-eastwards to a point to be fixed between Jam and Mirkocz on the Karasjeszenő-Oraviczabanya railway,

a line to be fixed on the ground passing north of Kanak, between Szecsenfalva and Torontalujfalu, between Zichyfalva and Nagyagaj, between Verseczvat and Temesmora, between Kiszsam, Nagysztered, Temes-Kutas and Marktelke to the west and Nagyzzsam, Laczunas and Komornok (Komoriztye) to the east, between Temesszöllös and Varadia, between Csorda and Al-sovarany;

thence south-eastwards to a point to be fixed on the Nera about 1 kilom. east of the Kusics-Zlaticza (Neraaranyos) road,

a line to be fixed on the ground passing between Krusicza (Körted) and Nikolinez (Mikloshaza), curving east of point 234 and Rebenburg (Szöllőshegy) and thence west-south-westwards so as to allow the construction of a normal gauge railway in Roumanian territory along the valley of the Nera between Zlaticza (Neraaranyos) and Petrilova;

thence downstream to the confluence of the Nera and the Danube, the course of the Nera;

thence south-eastwards to the confluence of the Timok with the Danube, the principal channel of navigation of the Danube.

This confluence is the point common to the three frontiers of Bulgaria, Roumania and the Serb-Croat-Slovene State.

3. *With Bulgaria*, the frontier defined by Article 27, 5, of the Treaty of Peace concluded with Bulgaria on the 27th November, 1919.

4. *The Black Sea.*

5. *On the north-east*, a line to be subsequently determined.

6. *With Eastern Galicia*, the following line:

From the point common to the old boundaries of Bessarabia and Bukovina on the principal channel of the Dniester, to a point situated about 2 kilom. downstream from Zaleszczyki,

the principal channel of the Dniester upstream:

thence south-westwards to the point situated about 11 kilom. south-east of Horodenka where the administrative boundary between Galicia and Bukovina meets the boundary between the districts of Horodenka and Sniatyn,

a line to be fixed on the ground passing through points 317, 312 and 239; thence south-westwards to the point where it meets the old frontier between Hungary and Galicia,

the old administrative boundary between Galicia and Bukovina;

thence north-westwards to point 1655, which is the point of the Carpathians common to the basins of the three rivers Tisza, Visso and Czeremosz, the old frontier of Hungary with Galicia.

Point 1655 is the point common to the three frontiers of Roumania, Eastern Galicia and Czecho-Slovakia.

7. *With Czecho-Slovakia*: the frontier defined by Article 2, 4, of the present Treaty.

A Commission composed of seven members, five nominated by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, one by Roumania and one by the Serb-Croat-Slovene State, shall be constituted within fifteen days from the coming into force of the present Treaty to trace on the spot the frontier line between Roumania and the Serb-Croat-Slovene State.

Subsequent stipulations will provide for tracing on the spot the frontier line between Roumania and Eastern Galicia.

ARTICLE 4

Subject to the special provisions of the Treaties, Supplementary Agreements and Decisions concluded or to be concluded for the purpose of completing the present settlement, the High Contracting Parties recognise the sovereignty of the Serb-Croat-Slovene State over the territories defined by the following frontiers (*see map No. 3*):¹

1. *With Italy and on the south*, a line to be subsequently determined;

2. *With Greece*, the frontier of the 1st January, 1914, between Serbia and Greece, then, as far as Mount Tumba, the old frontier between Bulgaria and Greece;

3. *With Bulgaria*, the frontier defined by Article 27, 1, of the Treaty of Peace concluded with Bulgaria on the 27th November, 1919;

4. *With Roumania*, the frontier defined by Article 3, 2, of the present Treaty;

5. *With Hungary*, the frontier defined by Article 27, 2, of the Treaty of Peace concluded with Hungary on 4th June, 1920;

6. *With Austria*, the frontier defined by Article 27 of the Treaty of Peace concluded with Austria on the 10th September, 1919.

ARTICLE 5

The provisions of Articles 28 to 35 and 362 of the Treaty of Peace with Hungary will apply to the tracing on the spot of the frontiers laid down by the present Treaty.

¹ Not reproduced.

The present Treaty, in French, in English and in Italian, of which the French text shall prevail in case of divergence, shall be ratified. The deposit of ratifications will be effected at Paris.

Powers of which the seat of the Government is outside Europe will be entitled merely to inform the Government of the French Republic through their diplomatic representative at Paris that their ratification has been given; in that case they must transmit the instrument of ratification as soon as possible.

The French Government will transmit to all the signatory Powers a certified copy of the procès-verbal of the deposit of ratifications.

A first procès-verbal of the deposit of ratifications will be drawn up as soon as the Treaty has been ratified by three of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, Poland, Roumania, the Serb-Croat-Slovene State and Czecho-Slovakia.

The present Treaty will come into force between the High Contracting Parties who have ratified it when the Treaties of Peace with Austria and Hungary have come into force for them.

Done at Sèvres, the tenth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and twenty, in a single copy which will remain deposited in the archives of the Government of the French Republic, and of which authenticated copies will be transmitted to each of the Powers who sign the Treaty.

[L. s.] DERBY.

[L. s.] GEORGE H. PERLEY.

[L. s.] ANDREW FISHER.

[L. s.] JAMES ALLEN.

[L. s.] R. A. BLANKENBERG.

[L. s.] ARTHUR HIRTZEL.

[L. s.] A. MILLERAND.

[L. s.] F. FRANÇOIS-MARSAL.

[L. s.] JULES CAMBON.

[L. s.] PALÉOLOGUE.

[L. s.] BONIN.

[L. s.] VANNUTELLI REY.

[L. s.] K. MATSUI.

[L. s.] STEFAN OSUSKY.

CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND BELGIUM RELATIVE TO
ARTICLE 296 OF THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES OF JUNE 28, 1919 (ENEMY
DEBTS)¹

*Signed at London, July 20, 1921; ratifications exchanged at London,
September 30, 1921*

HIS Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, and HIS Majesty the King of the Belgians, with a view to the settlement of certain matters arising under Article 296 of the Treaty of Peace between the Allied and Associated Powers and Germany, signed at Versailles on the 28th June, 1919, have named as their Plenipotentiaries:

HIS Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, the Right

¹ British Treaty Series, 1921, No. 19.